

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 30.08

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 24, 1913. Temperature a.m. 56, p.m. 57; Humidity...82.

March 24th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 65, p.m. 71; Humidity...80, 60.

9050 晚七十月二年丑癸

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1913.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN WAR.

MONTENEGRO'S REPLY.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 22.
Reuter's Vienna correspondent has refused to allow non-combatants to leave Skutari, though she promises that in the use of the force of the Montenegrin artillery will be directed only at the fortifications and not at buildings. This reply is considered as inadequate. The reply is equally unsatisfactory with reference to the other demands.
The despatch of an ultimatum is expected.

Action by Austria.

Austria-Hungary has no official the Powers that in view of the attitude of Montenegro and the position of the Catholic community at Skutari, she has decided to protest to Cetinje and to send a squadron to cruise along the Albanian coast.

Siege of Adrianople.

A message from Adrianople direct says that the town is holding out heroically. The forts are intact, and perfect order prevails. The authorities are distributing provisions.

Allies at Variance.

It is reported that dissension exists among the Allies, and that the Serbians exist are staying passively in their line.

Ambassadors Meet.

Contrary to expectation, owing to the development in the Balkan situation, the Ambassadors met Sir Edward Grey on Saturday afternoon. Diplomatic quarters are reticent regarding the meeting of the Ambassadors, but it is admitted that pourparlers of the greatest importance are progressing.

A prominent diplomat, interviewed by a Reuter's representative, said that all he could say was that a general settlement is in train and is expected every day, unless there is a hitch.

Greeks Seize German Steamer.

The Greeks have seized the German steamer Irmingard off Lemnos.

Austria and Russia.

The last Austro-Russian difference has been removed by Austria agreeing to the cession of Djikova to Serbia and Russia assenting, in return, to the inclusion of Skutari in Albania.

Serbia's Reply.

Reuter's correspondent at Belgrade states that Serbia has replied to the Power's communication, similarly to Bulgaria.

Peace Terms.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia reports that the bases of the negotiations for peace, as laid down by the Powers, are:—Turkey to cede to the Allies all territories west of the Enos-Midia line, except Albania; the delimitation of the Aegean Islands; Turkey to abandon Crete; while the Powers veto the indemnity. They admit of the Allies being allowed to participate in the discussions of the International Commission to be held at Paris for an equitable settlement of their share of the Ottoman Debt and the financial charges of the districts ceded to them. Turkey will also participate in the Commission. Immediately these bases are accepted, hostilities must cease.

M. Gersbott, the Turkish Premier, has replied that he must speak the Allies.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN WAR.

AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Cetinje says that Austria-Hungary on Sunday presented an ultimatum to Montenegro demanding the cessation of operations at Skutari until all civilians have left, adding that in the event of non-compliance military force will be employed.
Reuter's Vienna correspondent says the semi-official Pressenblatt states that Montenegro has telegraphed ordering strict inquiry into the alleged interference with the steamer Skodro, declaring that she will do all in her power to facilitate Austrian navigation at San Giovanni.

Montenegro contends that the priest at Djikova, alleged to have been assassinated, was a rebel, and was shot while fleeing, but Austria insists on being represented the Archbishop of Pizani at the Consular official inquiry at the spot.

EASTER AT HOME.

TERRIBLE WEATHER.

London, March 23.
The Easter holidays were ushered in with a hurricane of thunder and hail which created great havoc in London and on the coast.
The rain at Worthing was destroyed by the heavy sea.
Boats were floating in the streets of Hastings, where the tide ran up a quarter of a mile along the front. A traveler standing by all night long rescued the crew of 22 belonging to a French barque, which was being pelleted by pieces on the sands.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

TWO NEW ADMIRALS.

London, March 22.
Admiral Sir William Henry has been promoted to Admiral of the Fleet in succession to Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, who has retired.
Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott is appointed Admiral, Rear-Admiral F. S. Polham Vice-Admiral, and Captain R. A. Allenby, Rear-Admiral.

STORMS IN U.S.A.

TREMENDOUS DAMAGE.

London, March 22.
Reuter's New York correspondent says storms in the Mississippi Valley have done many towns.
A tornado destroyed the town of Peachtree in Alabama, fourteen people being killed. Millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed in Indiana and Ohio.
A later message states that over 80 people were killed and 200 injured by Friday's storm. The wind in several places reached a velocity of 84 miles. Houses were levelled and the early crops were ruined.

RUSSIAN MILITIA.

TO BE CALLED OUT.

London, March 23.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that an Imperial Order called out the 1910 and 1912 classes of militia throughout the Empire, except Poland, for four weeks' training in 1913, the precise date not being specified.

TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE NEW CABINET.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 22.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says M. Barton has completed his Ministry. M. Pichon is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Briand Minister for War, M. B. Minister for Marine, and M. Morel Minister for the Colonies.
Later, M. Ribot has accepted the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

HUNGER STRIKING.

ANOTHER RELEASE.

London, March 22.
Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was committed to prison on the 18th February for winning a march, has been released in consequence of her continuous refusal to take food.

TELEGRAMS.

U. S. AMBASSADOR.

OFFER TO PROFESSOR ELIOT.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 22.
Professor Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University, has been offered the American Ambassadorship to London.
[Charles William Eliot, LL.D., is 79 years of age. He was educated at Boston Public Latin School and at Harvard, and studied chemistry and investigated educational methods in Europe from 1863 to 1865. Subsequently he held various appointments at Harvard and was President of that University from 1869 to 1909, in which capacity he won worldwide fame.]

FIGHTING IN SAHARA.

BIG FRENCH LOSSES.

London, March 22.
The Paris newspapers state that there were 60 killed, including five Europeans and thirty native soldiers, in the recent engagement in the Adrar country.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SYDNEY STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney reports that the Cabinet has rejected the forty-eight hours a week proposal made by the ferry strikers and has decided to run a free service to the northern suburbs with Government boats.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR GENL. SIR F. CARRINGTON.

London, March 22.
The death is announced of Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., at the age of 90.
[The deceased General was 68 years of age. Entering the army in 1864, he saw much service, chiefly in Africa. In the Basuto War in 1881, when he commanded the Colonial Forces, he was severely wounded.]

TELEGRAMS.

THE DEAD KING.

ENVOYS TO FUNERAL.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 22.
Prince Henry of Prussia will represent the Kaiser at the funeral of King George at Athens.
Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne is proceeding to Piræus on board H.M.S. Inflexible to attend the funeral.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta states that H.M.S. Defence is going to Brindisi to embark Prince Alexander of Teck, who proceeds to Athens to participate in the funeral of King George of Greece.

Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne has already left on H.M.S. Inflexible to attend the funeral.

The New King.

A message from Athens says that King Constantine, accompanied by the Queen, took the oath before the Chamber. Their Majesties received congratulations all the way back to the Palace. The King starts for Salonika this evening.

A ROYAL DEPARTURE.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT SAIL.

London, March 22.
A message from Ottawa says that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left for England. They sail from Halifax to-day. Mr. Borden and members of the Cabinet bade him farewell. A body of military was also present.
London, March 23.
Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Halifax yesterday. The Duchess stood the journey well, but looked slightly wearied.

THE TURF.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE RETIRING.

London, March 22.
The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Duke of Devonshire has decided to retire from the turf and sell his racehorses and breeding stud, as he is feeling the burden of the new taxation.

THE NAVY.

THE MANNING PROBLEM.

London, March 22.
The Admiralty has decided to allow pensioners of the Fleet and Reservists to re-enter the Navy and serve on surveying ships in Home waters. This is regarded as indicative of a difficulty in manning the Fleet.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

General Sir Frederick Carrington is dead.

The constitution of the new French Cabinet is outlined in a telegram.

Dr. Eliot, formerly of Harvard, has been offered the Ambassadorship to London.

The basis of the peace negotiations laid down by the Powers are given in a telegram.

The 1910 and 1912 classes of Russian militia have been called out for four weeks' training.

Earlier reported that House with terrific weather, much damage being reported along the coast.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The last of the differences between Russia and Austria in the Balkan crisis have been removed.

The demand of the ferry strikers in Sydney for a 48-hour week has been rejected by the Cabinet.

Feeling the burden of taxation, the Duke of Devonshire is selling his racehorses and breeding stud.

The Ambassadors again met in London on Saturday, and pourparlers of great importance are taking place.

Latest telegraphic news from Adrianople says the town is holding out heroically against the bombardment.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, committed to gaol on February 18, has been released owing to a hunger-strike.

The new King of Greece has taken the oath, and, with the Queen, was given a great reception in Athens.

Terrible storms are reported from the Mississippi Valley, there being much loss of life and great damage to property.

Austria-Hungary has presented an ultimatum to Montenegro demanding the cessation of operations at Skutari until all civilians have left.

There is no clue to the attempted assassination of the former Chinese Education Minister, though it is believed to have originated in a political plot.

LOCAL.

Saturday's boxing is described in to-day's issue.

The seventh athletic meeting in connection with the Lusitano Recreation Club was held to-day at the Racecourse.

A special article on "Tennis Court Problems" appears in this issue and discusses the question of grass versus hard courts.

Local shipping circles will regret to hear of the death of "Duddy" Allen who was formerly Chief engineer on the S.S. Doric.

Mr. J. B. Donkin, who has been investigating Hongkong's food sources, speaks highly of the same in an interview published to-day.

The R.C.A. and L.H. D.O.L. met in the football shield semi-final on Saturday. The latter team won and met the R.E. in the final.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Bijou 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Tuesday March 25.
China Sugar Refining Co. meeting—noon.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. meeting—12.15 p.m.
Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D. 3 p.m.
Wednesday March 26.
H.K. Club. Yearly General Meeting—5.15 p.m.
Saturday March 29.
Oxford and Cambridge Dinners.
R.H.K. Yacht Club Reception.
United Services Reception Club. Annual General Meeting 8.30 p.m.
Thursday April 4.
The Chinese Gymnastic Club meeting 11.30 a.m.

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separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms
moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.
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Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [55]

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Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [182]

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Table d'Hôte with "Wine" and
of U. S. B.

ALEXANDER CAFE

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

China and America.
At the same time there
something [illegible] in President
Wilson's sudden backing out of
the Loan negotiations. In this
connection we are forced to recall
the words spoken less than a
month ago by Mr. Tsung-Yuen
Chang, the financial commis-
sioner at present in London. He
said: "China would gladly en-
ter into closer financial relations
with the United States; with no
other country more so." His
any secret move been made in
this direction? We have also to
remember that the United States
has striven by every manner of
means in recent years to count
not only the favour of Peking but
to open an exclusive field in China
for the surplus production of her
mills and factories. There is no
doubt something big behind the
President's statement but what it
is remains to be seen. Meantime
American banking facilities in
the Orient are to be improved by
new legislation.

Daily Press.

Japanese Politics.
The jealousy between the two
Services is extreme, and since
neither can claim superiority the
submission of one to the other is
impossible. It was on this rock
that the Saionji Cabinet foundered,
for while granting a fair
amount for extra expenditure
to the Navy, it endeavoured
to reduce the Army vote,
thus causing a revolt. The
present Ministry has granted a
small extra expenditure to the
Navy, but has been careful not
to bind itself to any definite
amount. As long as the present
regulation holds good—that the
Ministers of the two Services
must be officers of high rank on
the active list—so long will it be
difficult to restrain the ambitions
of the Army and Navy. This fact
is clearly seen by the Opposition,
which has been trying to get the
regulation modified, with what
success remains to be seen. It
is hardly probable that a Ministry
headed by an Admiral on the
active list will be inclined to
abolish the regulation, and it is
to be feared that anything less
than abolition will hardly satisfy
the party politicians, who have
all more or less pledged them-
selves to secure this reform. This
is another of the dangers before
the present Ministry which it will
have some difficulty in avoiding.

China Mail.

A proper consideration of the
facts would have shown the new
Administration that their decision
is altogether much too altruistic.
Their decision is, no doubt, a
mirable as a piece of sentiment
and doubtless is the result of the
Administration's sincere belief
that such a loan as is under con-
sideration might lead to "horrible
interference in the financial or
even the political affairs of a
great Oriental State just awak-
ening to a consciousness of its
power and obligations to its
people." No doubt it might, as it
ought to, in the case of any nation
that so far forgot its honour and
dignity as to neglect its obli-
gations. China requires money
very badly at present, in her
"awakened" state, and she is
quite willing to accept it from
those best able to lend in large
sums and with due regularity.
She knows that such a transac-
tion involves the usual formalities
not only of her providing a good
security on her part as she can
find but the necessity of the lenders
letting it be clearly (and in
though merely by implication)
understood that they have the
power of their respective coun-
tries behind them in the case of
a breach of faith.

The Magistrate's Lot.
"Do you expect me to find a
one to feed the baby?" exclaimed
Mr. d'Eyncourt, the night porter
to a man who complained at the
Clarendon Police Court that his
wife had gone away and left him
with the baby, which she could
not feed. "I can't give the baby
the bottle," said Mr. d'Eyncourt.
"What extraordinary thing!" re-
sponded the court.

For a good bold hand, see the
Table d'Hôte with "Wine" and
of U. S. B.

ALEXANDER CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Cotton in S. Africa.

An experiment in cotton growing on a large scale has recently been conducted in the Cape Province under the supervision of the Research branch of the Grootefontein School of Agriculture. The site chosen was in the district of the Port of St. John, Pondoland, the soil being a rich, dark, heavy loam. Ten pounds weight of seed per acre were used, and the result is declared to have been highly satisfactory. The yield of some of the varieties is described as phenomenal.

Census of London Shops.

With the object of obtaining accurate information for the purpose of compiling the register of shops which the L.C.C. is required to keep (in connection with the Shops Act) the Public Control Committee have arranged for the distribution to every shopkeeper in London of a form which is to be filled up with the particulars required. The Committee are also taking advantage of the opportunity to ascertain the views of shopkeepers on the proposal that Thursday should be fixed with Saturday as an alternative day for the weekly half-holiday for all classes of shops in London.

Singapore Mortality Returns.

The mortality returns for Singapore issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths show that, during the week ending March 8, there were 205 deaths (140 males, 65 females), giving a ratio per mille of population of 33.21. Malarial fever accounted for 20 deaths, phthisis 26, convulsions 24, beriberi 19, bronchitis 4, dysentery 11, pneumonia 13. Twenty-five children under three months of age died. The nationalities were represented as follows:—European one, Eurasian 81, Chinese 159, Malays 34, Indians 10. There were 19 deaths from cholera, but 16 of these were imported, and the only case of small-pox occurring in the period referred to was also imported.

Dr. Charcot and the Scott Tragedy.

The Paris "Figaro" states that when Dr. Charcot, of Antares fame, learnt the sad news of Capt. Scott's loss, he wept like a child. In an article in the "Matin" the doctor says: "Today my vessel, the Pourquoi Pas, in dock at St. Servan, will carry the British flag at the head of the main-mast and the French flag at half mast, thus at one and the same time celebrating a victory and honouring the death of true heroes who far from the plaudits of the crowd, sacrificed their lives for the glory of their country. I shall go on board this ship which approached so near to the glorious tomb of Scott and his companions, to collect my thoughts and weep for the master and friend." The Pourquoi Pas is the vessel on which Dr. Charcot made his last expedition to the Antarctic.

New Methods of Killing Parasites.

A new method of dealing with the housefly is being examined by the Local Government Board. In it the flies are destroyed by their feeding on a fungus which proves fatal to them. This fungus has been known for some time to possess its destructive properties, but there has been a difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of it. Mr. Edgar Hesse has succeeded in cultivating it artificially, and when it is spread about where the flies are they appear to eat the spores, which germinate in their bodies and finally kill them. This novel system of destroying pests by means of poisonous moulds or bacteria is being experimented with also by Mr. T. Thorne Baker, who is testing the effects of certain of the sulphur bacteria upon the American gooseberry mildew; this destructive organism has been killed by Mr. Baker by applying to it, on the infected twig, a sulphide solution which is afterwards decomposed by the application of a high frequency electric discharge. The nascent sulphur produced under the electrical influence immediately destroys the red form of gooseberry mildew. More extensive tests are to be carried out next autumn, together with experiments in which other bushes will be sprayed with sulphur-bacterial solutions.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

New York Professor on the East.

Dr. Henry MacCracken, chancellor emeritus of New York University, declares that the natives of the Philippines are not ready for self-government, and called the measure a mistake. Dr. MacCracken spoke to the students and faculty of the university on the subject of "Urgent Eastern Questions." He returned not long ago from a trip to the Far East. This was the first occasion on which he had addressed New York University since his retirement. All classes were suspended for an hour.

In turn Dr. MacCracken considered the Philippines, Japan and Korea, China, and the Turkish Empire. Turning to the Philippines, he took up the trouble with it. He spoke in part as follows:

"This bill, introduced by Mr. Jones into the House of Representatives March 20 of last year, is entitled 'A Bill to Establish a Qualified Independent Government for the Philippines, and to Fix the Date when Such Qualified Independence shall become Absolute and Complete.' Briefly, the bill places the entire legislation of the Philippines next Fourth of July in the hands of a Congress of Filipinos, except that for eight years the President of the United States is to be appointed by the United States, and is to have the power of veto, which may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of each of the two houses; but for the eight years the President of the United States or the United States Congress is to have power to veto or annul any bill of this Philippine Congress. On the Fourth of July, 1921, our troops are to start home from the Philippines as quickly as possible, and the islands are to be left entirely to themselves, except for some coaling or cable or naval station outside of the harbour of Manila."

"It is not quite fourteen years since the Philippine Islands were made over by Spain to America. It was several years later before we were sufficiently in control of the islands to set up any public schools. Mr. Taft went out as Governor less than eleven years ago. Less than six years ago a Philippine Legislative Assembly was elected, for which the largest vote cast was less than 3 per cent of the population, or 102,075 voters."

"It must strike every independent mind that Mr. Jones is in a hurry. He proposes that at the end of about twenty years of qualified independence, of which twelve are already gone, the Philippines shall be absolutely independent. Compare with this the portion of the earth called New York. Next year we celebrate the 300th anniversary of its settlement. During what part of that three hundred years did the Dutch and Scotch, German and English, who settled here submit to a qualified independence? For no less than one hundred and sixty-two years—from 1614 till the Declaration of Independence in 1776."

"It was my fortune to arrive in the Philippine Islands the evening before Thanksgiving Day in 1910. I was anxious, without my knowledge, as orator of the Government celebration of Thanksgiving. The celebration was held on the plaza of the city of Manila, in a building consisting of a roof raised on pillars, affording vistas on all sides of fountains playing, flowers blooming, and gaily dressed crowds enjoying the holiday. The thermometer was at 70 degrees; people have said that I alluded several times to the day as the Fourth of July. I discussed, among other things, the question whether qualified independence for 102 years had not been a good thing for the people of New York. I said that although to-day New York city had as many civilized people in it as the entire Philippine Islands, it was subject to New York State, and had only a qualified independence."

"Mr. Jones's warm professions of devotion to the brown men of the Philippines as a poor, oppressed, and defenceless people needs to be taken with a grain of salt."

Notwithstanding the premonitions which I saw of changes in China and the predictions I heard of the quickness of completion, and

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LOST.

LEFT IN THE TRAIN.—The man who does not advertise is being left behind in the train of progress; the man who does our advertising is on the express road to more business.

comparative peacefulness of the revolution astonished me. The Chinese have done nobly. While no American that I have heard of ever lifted his hand in the brief war which established the Republic, there is perhaps not an intelligent teacher or mission worker in the Empire that does not gladly support the Republic.

But Mr. Taft's Government has let a year go by in utter neglect to grant recognition to this latest born, yet largest republic on the earth. What explanation can be found of this most un-American and unexpected exhibition of inertia over made by an Administration? Is it incapacity for moral daring, or is it some justifiable fear, which has kept President Taft back from the slight risk that seems involved in the recognition of a republic in east Asia? Whom can the President possibly fear? When, fifty years ago, Great Britain and France would have liked to recognize the independence of the Confederacy, they had reason to be afraid, because the Confederacy was the rebellion of a mere minority. But the Republic of China long ago got the assent of the princes of the Manchu dynasty, and since that has had no room for opposition worthy of mention.

Of whom is President Taft afraid? Is it of the disapproval of the other so-called five Powers, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan? When did America form any alliance with these great Powers respecting the Chinese Republic? Has America in this gone against the advice of Washington, to shun entangling alliances with Europe? Has anybody ever seen such treaty of alliance?

Ah, but the bankers of these Powers have been trying to arrange to lend money to China on certain terms which they lay down. The President of the China Society of America said at Clerk University last November: "Time was in the history of American diplomacy when our Executive acted upon the recognition of nations which had established republican forms of government without consultation of dictation from Lombard Street or Wall Street." He quoted a great London newspaper as declaring: "It is a battle of giants, for behind the six Powers there is a greedy banking monopoly which has hitherto been unchallenged, and behind this monopoly there is a complicated network of international intrigue, partly German, partly American, partly Russian, and partly Japanese." You observe one significant omission: The London paper would have us believe that England is not in it.

This state of things, in my mind, is a bit as to the entire

policy of the bankers of the six Powers. I fear that this is the key to President Taft's neglect to recognize the Republic of China. It is the money changers who are buying and selling in the temple of the European nations who call themselves Christian nations. Who are the Americans that approve? I do not believe it is the farmers or artisans or manufacturers or merchants. It is certainly not the splendid American men and women who are doing such grand work for Christianizing China. It is a lot of money changers who ought to be swept back behind their shop counters and sweet out of international politics. It was only because the Balkan states shut their ears against the money changers that they are to-day, after half a thousand years of oppression, winning their freedom. Over there it is fortunate that there is such fear of one another among the Great Powers that it paralyzes their energies and forbids them to interfere.

H. A. L. and Panama.

New York, Feb. 22.—Shipping circles are much interested in the report, which has now been confirmed, that the Hamburg-American Line has agreed with Mr. Bernard N. Barker, of Baltimore, to furnish half the capital for the formation of a large American shipping corporation which will operate a coastwise service through the Panama Canal. The proposal is subject to the provision that it can be done without infringement of the Anti-Trust Law.

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EUROPEAN CHARGED.

D ant Cross-examines
at Length.

The following is a report of the case in which John Lewis Bohan was charged before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, on Saturday, with the theft and unlawful possession of a box belonging to the doctor employed on board the s.s. Dilwara. A short report of the affair was given in Saturday's issue.

Defendant pleaded not guilty to each charge but said in reference to the second charge the property was "unknowning in his possession."

L. S. Wills then outlined the case.

Defendant:—May I question the officer, Sir?

His Worship:—Well, the police are just outlining the case. They say what the evidence is against you, then they will call evidence to prove that. Whilst the witnesses are in the box, after each has finished, you can cross-examine.

Defendant:—There is a material discrepancy in the statement, your Worship, if they say I was placed in the second class and transferred when cholera took place.

Immediately on joining the boat I was placed in the first class. That is material difference.

The Surgeon on board the "Dilwara" said he first saw the defendant at Penang when he came on board as a passenger. When they came to Hongkong he had to go on the saloon deck to see the Port Medical Officer. He was away about ten minutes. On his return to the cabin he found his box had gone. One of the boxes produced in Court was his box. It contained his diplomas, some clothing, and some silver money (Rupees). The total value was about Rs 300. There was also his watch and watch chain.

L. S. Wills:—All recovered, your Worship.

Complainant, continuing, said he had no name or initials on his box. He saw the box three days ago and the prisoner, when in the custody of the sergeant.

Defendant:—I understand the ship is leaving at eleven o'clock.

L. S. Wills:—The ship has put back your Worship for this case. I have arranged with the company.

Defendant:—Your cabin is exactly how far from my cabin—what is your number and then you will be able to tell?

Complainant:—45.

Mine was 52?—I don't know.

Now, when I came on board was I under your treatment?—Yes, you were.

Did you ever come into my cabin?—No, I don't think so. Oh yes! one night I was in the cabin, the night you called on me.

How many trunks have you in your cabin?—This one and another—a harmonium box.

Had you on any occasion told me you had valuables in the trunk or anything like that?—No.

You have seen passengers leaving steamers before this occasion haven't you? (No answer) You have seen passengers leaving a boat before?—Yes, I have.

On such occasions are there any coolies to carry out their luggage and go through their cabins and take the baggage off board?—Yes.

His Worship:—What coolies? Defendant:—Sampan coolies. Your Worship. They have got the run of the ship whilst people are disembarking. Now, you were only ten minutes away from my cabin?—Yes.

How long do you think it takes a man to disembark, ten, fifteen minutes or half an hour?—I don't know.

I will leave it to you—take your own time. How long do you think it would take to engage a sampan, get coolies on board and get away from the ship?—That depends on the coolies.

May I suggest half an hour? That is a reasonable time I think, your Worship.

His Worship:—That all depends on his luggage.

Do you know I left the ship with another gentleman?—I do not.

Did you hear I did?—No, I did not.

Now, as a perfect stranger, and a coolie is a perfect stranger to the ship, is it possible for a coolie to enter the wrong cabin by mistake?—I do not say so.

Now, you are a reasonable man, doctor; you have a diploma as a surgeon. Is it possible to go into the wrong cabin by mistake?—I don't know.

Well, I would like you to give an opinion then. When you joined the ship—the "Dilwara"—have you mistaken the way to your cabin by mistake?—No, never.

When you missed your trunk on board what immediate action did you take?

Witness went on to state that he searched the boats close to the ship and finally reported the loss to the authorities. He had also searched a launch.

Defendant:—What launch? Was it a B. I. launch or an hotel launch?—A steam launch.

What do you call a launch; a steam launch?—Yes.

Were there steam launches there that day?—Yes, four or five.

Now, to the best of your knowledge and belief, I won't place it further than that, there was no one but yourself aware that this box contained this property?—I beg your pardon?

To the best of your knowledge and belief there was no one on that ship who knew this box contained this property?—No, I don't think so. They knew there was a diploma, but not in which box.

Of course you had to show your diploma on joining the ship.

When you lodged your complaint to the police did you say you had any suspicion where you thought the luggage had gone to?—Yes the boys told me that you went off with a gentleman.

That is just what I am getting at. You said just now you did not know that I went with a gentleman?—They told me afterwards that this luggage went off with a gentleman who was a second class passenger.

Who had taken away four or five trunks?—Yes.

When you came to Victoria House and you were brought into the room by the Inspector (sergeant) and you recognised this box as your property, was it looked?—Yes it was looked.

When you opened this box did you find anything wrong with the interior of the box—anything missing or disturbed in any way?—In disorder, but nothing missing.

You accounted for that disorder by saying that it might have been done in transit.

His Worship:—Do you think the box had been opened?

Witness:—The contents were intact.

Defendant:—Is that a patent lock, is it a difficult lock to open or a simple lock?

His Worship:—Do you call this a difficult lock to open?

Witness:—Do you mean without a key?

Defendant:—A difficult lock to open without a key, to lend semblance to the fact that it might have been opened. There are a good many patents on the market that practically any key will open. Is it an expensive lock doctor?—No.

Lance Sergeant Wills said that he was informed of the missing box and after making enquiries he arrested the defendant. He did not know that the defendant was with another man.

Defendant:—When you made your enquiries did you not hear that I left the ship with another gentleman?

L. S. Wills:—I keep my enquiries to myself.

Defendant:—I am asking a question in Court, sir. I do not wish to ask anything unpertinent.

His Worship:—Did you hear if he left the ship along with someone else?

L. S. Wills:—So far as I can learn, your Worship, the two left.

Defendant:—said that when the officer came to him and pointed out the box as not being his he said that it was not his and must be Henry's. He had been thinking all along that it was Henry's. They left the ship together, and Henry stopped to speak to someone he knew and the defendant proceeded to the Imperial Hotel, thinking that Henry would follow him.

Henry never came and he went to fix up rooms, taking the baggage with him. He had not seen Henry since, though he expected to see him. He had known Henry before they met on the ship.

The case was remanded, till the 29th inst.

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Bramble	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. B. E. Prichard	Yangtze
Britomart	Gunboat	1,070	6	1,400	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell	Yangtze
Cadmus	British sloop	390	—	800	Comdr. H. Williams	Shanghai
Cherub	Water tank and tug	1,070	6	1,400	Master H. Smith	Hongkong
Olio	British sloop	380	—	500	Comdr. Mackenzie, D.S.O.	Hongkong
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	4,350	10	7,000	Lt.-Com. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	293	6	4,000	Capt. O. F. Corbett, M.V.O.	Shanghai
Flora	Torpedo boat destroyer	289	6	3,900	Lt.-Com. F. G. Brinkenden	West River
Flora	Torpedo boat destroyer	289	6	3,900	Lt.-Com. Bydnam Whetham	Hongkong
Janus	1st class cruiser	9,000	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt, O.S.I.	Hongkong
Kent	River gunboat	616	4	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Yangtze
Kinsba	Surveying ship	1,010	—	—	Capt. F. O. C. Passo	Hongkong
Merlin	1st class cruiser	11,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Minotaur	1st class cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. B. H. F. Bartlett	Hongkong
Monmouth	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	Hongkong
Moore	2nd class cruiser	4,800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Ottor	Torpedo boat destroyer	385	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. E. T. B. Chambers	Canton
Ribble	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Hongkong
Robin	Depotship for Submarines	930	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Rosario	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hutton	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Saipa	Torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,000	Gunner W. H. Hyler	Hongkong
Taka	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Com. R. H. Anstey, O.M.G.	Hongkong
Tamar	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Guy Sceptor	Yangtze
Teal	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Ostrell	Dormer Yangtze
Thistle	Torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Canton
Uk	Torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Hongkong
Virago	Torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Com. Symonds	Hongkong
Welland	Torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Com. R. Neville	Hongkong
Whiting	Torpedo boat destroyer	195	2	800	Lt.-Com. J. O. Barrett	Upper Yangtze
Widgeon	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woolcock	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. Lloyd	Shanghai
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. Lloyd	Shanghai
O. 38,		—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Gifford Herbert	Hongkong
O. 37,		—	—	—	Lt.-Com. A. A. L. Forster	Hongkong
O. 36,		—	—	—	Lt.-Com. J. R. A. Gifford	Hongkong
T.B. 035,		—	—	—	Lt.-Com. H. H. Hillyer	West River
T.B. 036,		—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Stirling	Hongkong
T.B. 037,		—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Nicol	Hongkong
T.B. 038,		—	—	—	Lt.-Com. H. W. Seymour	Hongkong

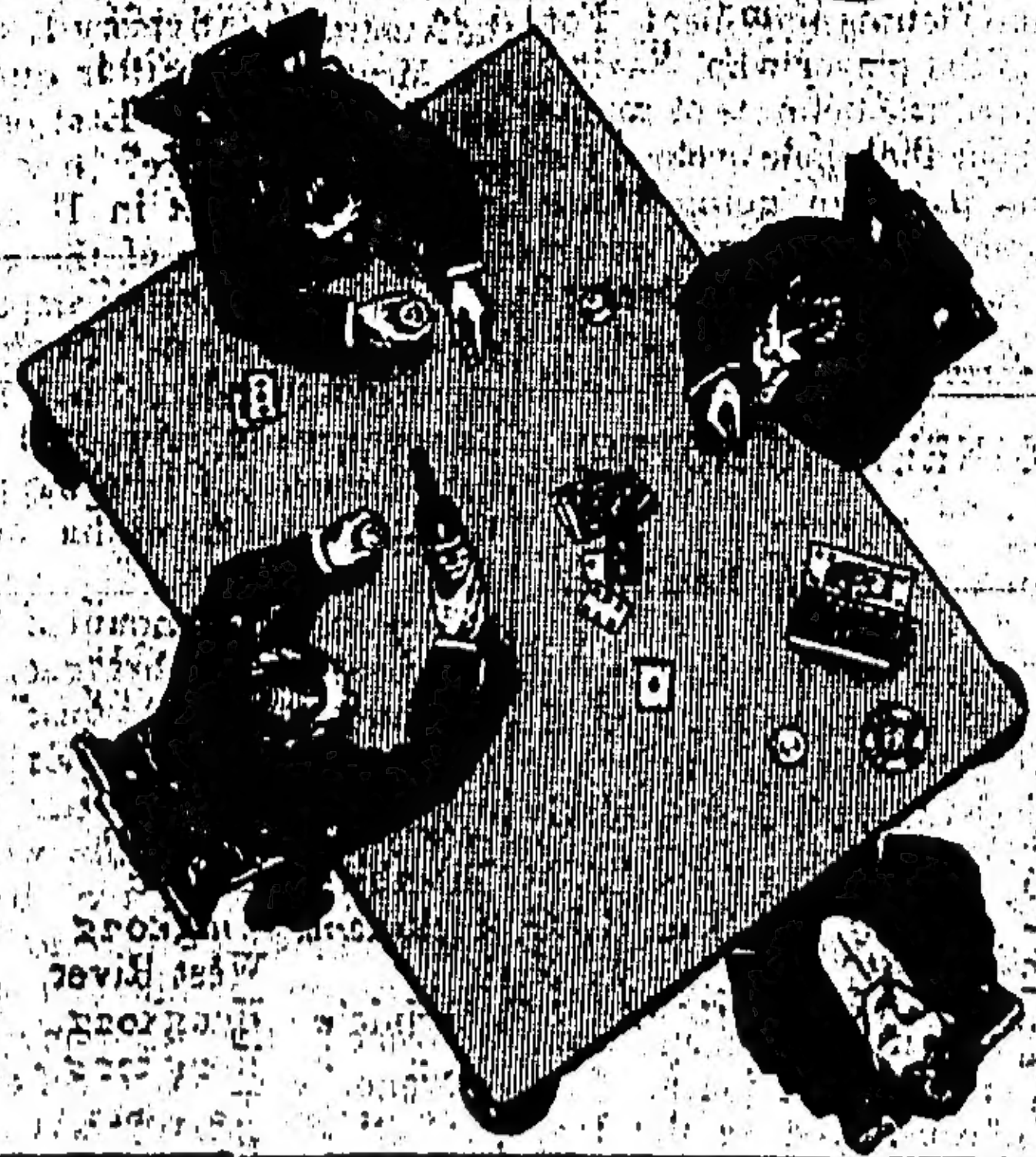
FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Kaiser Franz	Armoured cruiser	4,000	45	8,000	Capt. Haupt	Shanghai
Joseph I	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Vergos	Hongkong
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	9,700	12	19,800	Capt. Courts	Saigon
Kleber	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. Vandier	Canton
Leclerc	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Argus	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Jervillier	Tongku
Vigilante	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tongku
Pelhou	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy D'utemps	Tongku
Donard de Lagree	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy D'utemps	Tongku
Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis	Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.	—	—	—	—	—
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Rolux	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Rolux	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7	900	Lieut. Aurillac	Saigon
Libertyville	Destroyer	130	7	300	Capt. de Frigate Rouisen	Hongkong
Pistolet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Comdr. de Marquess	Saigon
Monsieur	Destroyer	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Voisin	Saigon
Vanche	Surveying-ship	—	—	—	—	—
Flagship of Commodore Houssin	Commanding the local defence Indo-China.	—	—	—	—	—
Emden	Cruiser	3,300	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Swatow
Goeben	Armoured cruiser	11,800	36	26,000	Capt. v. Brunningshaus	Tientsin
Itis	Gunboat	400	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	400	12	1,300	Comdr. Vanselow	Tientsin
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,350	22	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tientsin
Lucho	Gunboat	400	12	1,300	Comdr. Bendemann	Tientsin
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Monsberger	Yangtze
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Frie	Shanghai
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,800	36	26,000	Capt. Roising	Tientsin
S. 80	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lt. Berrenberg	Tientsin
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. S. Claassen	Tientsin
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Becker	Tientsin
Tungtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lt. Frhr. Speth v. Schilburg	Shanghai
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. S. S. Prinz	Shanghai
Calabria	Italian cruiser	2,145	—	—	Com. Sommi Piccardi	[Shanghai]
Adamasior	Cruiser	1,737	—	—	Capt. Anibal de S. Dias	Macao
Adamasior	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martin	Macao
Patria	Gunboat	700	—	—	Capt. Jose do Carvalho Orato Macao	Macao

UNITED STATES VESSELS ATTACHED TO ASIATIC STATION.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Commander	Reported at
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray	Olivia
A-4	"	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	"
A-6	"	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	"
A-7	"	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	"
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Cruising
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Ensign H. M. Jones	Cruising
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill	Cruising
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Ensign W. L. Heiberg	Canton
Chauncey	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. J. Fletcher	Cruising
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Comdr. S. S. Robinson	Cruising
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	Cruising
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. B. H. Green	Cruising
Eleanore	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt.-Com. V. S. Cannon	Shanghai
Helena	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,930	Com. G. R. Marvel	Shanghai
Mohican	Station ship	1,900	6	1,000	Lieut. R. V. Lowe	Canton
Monadnock	Monitor	3,980	6	3,000	Lieut. E. P. Sykes	Olivia

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Road—Corner of Battery Path and Queen's
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1913.

WORKHOUSE REFORM.

The workhouse system in England has in its day been subjected to most searching criticism, but there can be no denying the statement that, with all its faults, it has accomplished much good in innumerable cases where help to the deserving pauper has been concerned. Prior to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act close on 70 years ago, the greater number of workhouses—and there was then one in every parish—were little other than nurseries of idleness, ignorance and vice. Since those days, however, the poor law authorities have instituted wholesale and very far-reaching reforms, and it is generally conceded that the workhouse of to-day is a better managed and better disciplined institution than ever it was, while much good has been accomplished by a discriminating classification of the various types of inmates—the vagrant, the idle, the sick and the indigent.

At the present time, however, there is a new factor at work which must surely have a not inconsiderable influence on the workhouses of the future. Largely in consequence of the legislation of recent years, there has manifested itself a tendency for the better-class paupers to leave these institutions. The granting of Old Age Pensions very naturally drew away large numbers of workhouse inmates who would rather live in the humblest of homes than make out an existence as "poor-house paupers", with all the stigma that attaches to the name. Now we read that the better class of sick people are also leaving the workhouses, and the view has been expressed by a Local Government Board Official that in a few years time we shall only find in these institutions an aggregation of undesirable characters. This brings us to the point that there is, side by side with this tendency, a movement rapidly spreading for the removal of pauper children from the uncongenial surroundings of the workhouse and their transference to cottage homes specially provided for them by the Guardians of the Poor. It is a wise step, and one which will commend itself to everybody who has a spark of sympathy for these little ones who, through no fault of their own, have become a charge on the rates. Public opinion is, indeed, strong in support of the new arrangement.

If the workhouses of the future are to be what is predicted—the gathering place of the work-shy and the vicious—it obviously will be no place for the unfortunate children who at present find food and shelter under its roof. As has recently been pointed out to one of the biggest Poor-Law Unions at Home, even supposing the children in a workhouse are kept apart from the rest of the inmates, the institutional atmosphere is the exact opposite to that of the home, and the ordinary life which the juveniles will have to live when they go out into the world afterwards. For these and other reasons, therefore, commendation must be given to the scheme of providing separate and more homely quarters for the pauper children. It should be possible to preserve something of the wider life in the outside world.

A Bad Sign.

We are afraid that more than passing significance is to be attached to the attempted assassination at Nanking of the former Minister of Education, announced exclusively in Saturday's "Telegraph." Just now China has in hand the difficult question of evolving a new Constitution, and, moreover, on the eve of an event of outstanding importance—the election of a President—and it will be observed from a special cable appearing to-day, that the plot under note had its basis in resentment at the attitude of the ex-Minister in connection with these matters. When the Manchu dynasty was tottering to its fall, bombing incidents were not uncommon, witness the fate of two successive Tartar Generals in Canton in 1911. But the then unsettled state of the country, and the bitter anti-Manchu feeling which prevailed, were sufficient explanation of incidents like these, terribly repugnant though they were. No such circumstances can be quoted in extenuation of this latest attempt on a prominent statesman of the new Republic. It will be a sorry development if party feeling under the new regime is to go the length of the wilful taking of life. If the Chinese Republic is to be what its well-wishers desire it should be, then anarchy must be nipped in the bud.

The Holidays.

The Easter holidays have not been graced by the best of weather, but the hot stickiness of a week ago has, happily, been absent. There was a distinct bite in the air this morning—the thermometer at the Upper Peak Tramway Station registered 45—but better a brisk, if cold holiday than one humid and oppressive. Like most holidays in Hongkong, Easter has passed very quietly. In the nature of nature of things, that is inevitable. Except for a trip to Canton and Macao there is little to do during a holiday, and the man who has made these trips several times is no longer attracted by them. Quite a number of Canton residents spent the week-end in the Colony, and, if things seemed a bit slow to Hongkong residents, no doubt they were an air of liveliness for dwellers on the Shamshu. Contrast is everything in a matter of this kind, but all the same Hongkong is a mighty slow place during a holiday season.

"Westward Ho!"

According to the Home papers, the Catholics of Glossop are refusing to pay their education rates until Kingley's "Westward Ho!" is withdrawn from the list of books used in the local schools. "Westward Ho!" is one of the finest adventure stories ever written; a book in which any British boy would naturally revel; but we should have thought that it ought scarcely to find place as a school book. The historical novel, if it is to be of use from an educative point of view must, before all things, be accurate on all vital points. Unfortunately, despite its many merits, we know of no historical story, by any recognised writer, that so deliberately trifles with facts as does "Westward Ho!" Kingley's religious prejudices amounted to mania, and we think that parents can scarcely be blamed for refusing to allow their children to be taught such narrow-minded balderdash as he chose to palm off on the world as "history."

EASTER SERVICES.

Yesterday the Easter Services in St. John's Cathedral were well attended, from the celebration of Holy Communion in the morning, up to evensong. The interior of the church was choicely decorated with ferns, palms and white flowers. In the morning Smart's "Te Deum" in F was sung, also the anthem "Author of Life Divine" by F. Adam. The music in the evening included Stainer's "Magnificat" and Nunn's "Dimitte" in E flat. Handels' "I know that my Redeemer liveth" and Elgar's "Te Deum" which was sung at the end of the service as an act of special thanksgiving.

In the morning the Bishop of Victoria was the preacher, and in the evening the Rev. V.H.C. Moyle, chaplain to the cathedral.

DAY BY DAY.

We need knowledge more than wisdom.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Chonan at midnight on Saturday.

French Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nera at 11 a.m. to-morrow.
American Mail.—Closes per s.s. Mongolia at noon to-morrow. (The s.s. Nile, to depart on the 31st, arrives in San Francisco prior to the Mongolia.)

French Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Ernest Simon this afternoon.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Ernest Simon at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

A Nippy Morning.
The thermometer at the Peak registered 45 this morning.

German Mail.
The German Mail of the 19th February was delivered in London on March 20.

Flower Stealers.
Two flower stealers were fined \$7 each or in default fourteen days, by Mr. F. A. Hazelland, at the Police Court, this morning.

Water-logged Sampan.
The Danish steamer Tranquebar, which arrived in port on Saturday, reports having sighted on Thursday, in the Formosa Channel, a water-logged sampan, having no occupants.

Land Sale.

The sale is to take place at the P.W.D. offices on 7th April of 270,000 sq. ft. of land, in two lots, on the ridge east of Happy Valley. The total annual rent is \$1,802 and the upset price \$27,900.

A Large Passenger List.

The s.s. Mongolia leaves port to-morrow with an exceptionally large passenger list, over 250 names being on the list. These include the Dutch Minister to Siam, and the Right Reverend Fallows.

Dr. Marriot Leaving.

Dr. Marriot, who has been staying in Manila, and who returned by the Rabi, leaves by the s.s. Mongolia, for Home, on leave, via America, to-morrow. He had intended to journey to Yokohama by the Nile and join the Mongolia there, but, as the Nile does not call at Manila this trip, his plans had to be altered.

Alleged Unlawful Possession.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazelland, four men were charged with being in unlawful possession of a large quantity of pearl ornaments, valued at about \$1,500, at West Point. As the owner of the property has not been found, a remand until Thursday next was granted. Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

New Ordinances.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to an Ordinance to provide punishment for certain persons found guilty of adultery or of harbouring Chinese Married Women; and an Ordinance for effecting the final revision of the Ordinances of the Colony from 1844 to 1912 inclusive, before incorporating them in the New Revised Edition of the Laws of the Colony.

Cable Interruption.

Mr. J. C. Gough, acting superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., informs us that both Shanghai and Nagasaki cables are temporarily interrupted. The cable is, however, on the place of interruption and restoration may be expected anytime. Traffic to and from Japan circulates via Formosa subject to considerable delay, or may be forwarded via Kiascha-Wladivostok at \$1.85 per word.

New Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has made the following acting appointments during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Gompertz or until further notice:—Mr. Joseph Horsford Kemp, Crown Solicitor, to be Puisne Judge; Mr. Paul Mary Hodgson, Assistant Crown Solicitor, to be Crown Solicitor; Mr. George Albert Woodcock, First Clerk, Magistrate, to be Assistant Crown Solicitor; Mr. Robert Hornum, Kotewall, to be First Clerk; Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Magistrate, to be Justice of the Peace for so long as he shall hold the office of first clerk in the Magistracy.

TENNIS COURT PROBLEMS.

Some Observations on Grass Lawns v. Hard Courts.

[SPECIAL ARTICLES].

To the lawn tennis enthusiast it is one of the advantages of living in Hongkong that he can indulge in the game from January to December practically without intermission. At Home the coming of October is looked upon in the tennis world as something in the nature of a tragedy. Courts are closed up and the racquet is reluctantly put away in its press, not to be taken out again until May or June. Even in Shanghai and other Northern settlements winter is the "close season" for the tennis-man. But there is never an advantage without its corresponding disadvantage, and in Hongkong there is the problem of the proper upkeep of courts always to be faced by Club officials. It is in the long dry season that the care of the lawns becomes most acute; then is the time when it goes hard with the Club which has not a ready and ample supply of water to keep the turf in good green condition. There is, of course, always the alternative of laying down hard courts, and here we come into contact with the much-debated question of the relative merits of the two kinds of courts.

Is the Lawn Doomed?

Hard courts in Hongkong are mostly to be found attached to private residences, but there are not a few Clubs in the Colony who have turned to asphalt or cement, not wholly, but in supplement of the grass lawns. It is a sign of the times, too, that in the case of a newly-organised club here it is contemplated laying down three hard courts and the sole reason is to avoid the continuous worry and expense of keeping turf in fit condition. If we turn to tennis at Home, the movement in favour of hard courts will be found to be making surprising headway. Some players even declare that the English tennis lawn is doomed. Grass is now held to be suitable practically only for croquet and afternoon tea. Players want sand, or concrete, or asphalt, so that they may play in wet weather and in winter as well as summer. Lawn tennis is said to be dying. Sand tennis is hailed as the coming game. It will surprise many to know, in this connection, that hundreds of hard courts are now being put down in England every year. One Company alone, as it is reported, is building 100 courts a year, and there are several other Companies working on a similar scale.

Pros and Cons.

We in Hongkong scarcely marvel that there should be this new development at Home. The sticky English summer, and the dull, drab, wet days of winter constitute a sufficient explanation. Moreover, no matter how much labour is spent in endeavouring to get turf in its best condition, the result is a surface which is spoilt, so far as play is concerned, by a shower of rain, and nearly killed by a month of sunshine. When we come to weigh up the relative merits of hard and soft courts, there is much that might be said for both. Some players—and there are plenty of them in Hongkong—would not look at cement or asphalt. There is also the opposite school who would scorn grass. At its pampered best nothing can beat the soft carpet of well-kept green turf. But the hard court is far and away superior to the poor-conditioned, worn-out lawn. Above everything, it is deadly true, and for the man who likes the hard, fast game, nothing is better. On the whole, however, so far as local conditions are concerned, the grass lawn, best meets the circumstances and ought never to be absolutely ousted from popularity. It is more troublesome to keep in order, true; but is far less tiresome to the player in the hot, scorching days of summer than any of the hard surfaces. And most of our tennis here is played in warm weather.

Winter Tennis.

We may look, however, with a degree of sympathy on the new movement at Home. One thing it should do is to popularise tennis as a winter game. For, in op-

position to outside opinion, tennis is one of the finest cold weather games one can take up. On the chilliest day a few brisk rolls at lawn-tennis will warm up anyone. Hongkong will surely wish good-bye to this all-the-year-round tennis movement. For where is the player who, having once tasted the delights of tennis throughout the whole cycle of the calendar, would on going Home be content with a mere season of four months out of the twelve?

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Engine and Turbine Bearings.

In a paper before the Rugby Engineering Society Mr. J. O. K. Barry dealt with the subject of high-speed bearings, particularly turbine bearings. The steam turbine presented a new bearing problem to engineers. The constancy of its loading and the rotational speeds of the journal were quite unconsidered in the logic and experience by which the ordinary steam engine bearing had been designed. The constancy of the loading, both as to amount and direction, made it of vital importance to select the correct place, or one of the reasonable places, for the admission of the oil. It does not do, for instance, to feed oil to a turbine bearing within the area of considerable pressure. In a reciprocating engine bearing, on the other hand, the loading alternates, and if the oil cannot find admission on the one stroke it probably will on the other, although the action may not be perfectly efficient. This raises the question of oil grooves. Most engine and turbine builders still cut oil grooves in their shaft journals and occasionally in their shaft journals. Oil grooves require to be carefully designed, or they may do more harm than good, for an oil groove is not only a way in for the oil, it is also a way out. They are of most service where the pressure alternates or where, being constant, the positions of the grooves have been very carefully laid out along lines of comparative absence of pressure, and with such slope and direction, aided by well bevelled edges, as to facilitate the drag of the oil into the pressure portions by the rotation of the shaft.

One of the fixed canons of ordinary steam engine bearing design is that there is a certain intensity of pressure, varying with the nature of the bearing, which should not be exceeded. In turbine design that canon is seldom recognised. There is, on the other hand, a canon that the pressure multiplied by the velocity should not exceed a certain constant; but during recent years the value of the constant has steadily risen so that the rule ceases to have any logical basis, although providing a useful empirical way of checking bearing proportions when the value of the so-called conditions for the particular conditions. The full discussion of these problems is too big a matter for a short note, but the following considerations have played their parts. Steam engine bearings were first designed and rules of design established before the days of forced or other continuous lubrication supply. Frequently the oil in the bearing became deficient in quantity, and under such conditions the rate of heating up was increased and the risk of serious metal contact between the shaft and the bearing considerable. Such contact was clearly largely influenced by the squeezing out of bearing pressure, and this latter had, therefore, to be kept within certain limits. With continuous lubrication, such as oil in almost all turbine bearings, this danger of squeezing out and resultant overheating due to a deficiency in the oil supply practically ceases; and the pressure or squeezing out limitation vanishes with it for all reasonable pressures. The lubrication of the bearing now becomes a problem in hydraulics and heat. The heat generated is now a function of the viscosity of the oil film. The temperature attained, which is the real danger signal, depends upon the heat generated and the means for efficiently getting rid of it. Bearing pressure is an indirect influence only, except in certain special designs of bearings.

A POSITIVE REVELATION.

Australian Expert's Praise for the Dairy Farm.

Mr. J. B. Donkin, a member of the Australian Advisory Board on the Meat and Abattoir question, who is touring the East on business and pleasure, has spent about a fortnight in Hongkong inspecting certain of the sources of food supply at the disposal of the Colony. To a "Telegraph" representative Mr. Donkin said he was greatly interested in the development of the supply of foodstuffs to Australia and the East.

Detailing the amount of Australian meat that was being sent to the Orient, Mr. Donkin remarked that the Queensland Meat Export Co., supplied the United States Government in Manila, with over six million pounds of beef last year. This was deposited in cold storage in Manila, and he was informed that that method of storage was so excellent that not a single quarter was condemned. Turning to Hongkong's cold storage, Mr. Donkin said that he was very much struck with it. It was of a very large capacity, and he was informed that the s.s. Cleveland was supplied, while last in port, with five tons of poultry and three tons of game.

In Hongkong itself he looked with astonishment on what the civil population had done, in connection with securing a whole supply of food for the city. The Dairy Farm was a positive revelation. Five hundred cows were milked there daily, and the establishment was a synonym for cleanliness, and, when it came to be recognised that the food given to the animals had to be sterilised first, it would be understood, he maintained, what a large task the Dairy Farm had before it. Besides the cattle, three thousand chickens and 700 pigs were also fed.

"It is one of the best put up fights against nature that I have come across," said Mr. Donkin.

Although Mr. Donkin found things in Hongkong which greatly surprised him, including the size of the buildings, etc., he did not care to see women working in the streets. He pointed out that women were to be seen daily carrying loads of 40 bricks at a time, up the steep roads to the Peak. If these bricks were up to standard, each load was one of 300 lbs. and Mr. Donkin could not but be surprised that they were allowed to do such work.

Another trite observation was: "I don't know where you are going to get it from, but I think you ought to get a dispensation from observing the fourth commandment as regards the stranger within the gate." He was referring to the amount of Sunday labour that was performed in this portion of a Christian Empire.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S VIGILANCE.

A man who was charged with being in unlawful possession of flowers, was fined \$7 or in default fourteen days, by Mr. F. A. Hazelland at the Police Court, this morning.

We have been informed that His Excellency the Governor, was walking along Bowen Road yesterday along with Capt. R. A. D.O.C. when he noticed a man with a bundle of azaleas, which had evidently been stolen. His Excellency had the man arrested.

LOCAL SPORT.

Football: Shield and Final.

In the semi-final in the Hongkong Football Shield Competition, which was played on Saturday afternoon at the Happy Valley, the H.C.A. lost to the I.C.H. B.C. D.O.C. after a most interesting game. The H.C.A. opened the scoring and in fact led all half-time by a goal to nil. Clarke scoring from a neat centre by Polo, who had raced away from the H.C.A. In the two goals for the H.C.A. were contributed by Wilson and Newbold. Mr. J. W. Eger officiated as referee.

As a result of the match, the final will be between the H.C.A. and the I.C.H. B.C. D.O.C. having to meet the H.C.A. in the final.

ALEXANDER OGDEN

Exchange

[illegible]

ing Corporation on and after
 UR DAY, the 20th March, 1918.
 The shareholders are requested to apply
 the office of the Company for warrants.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
 C. PEMBERTON
 Secretary.
 Hongkong 26th, Mar., 1918. (261

All your appetites to be satisfied your meals
 will be Quick, ready & Promptly Served
 at the Same. Only at The ALEX.
SANDRA CAFE.

Brewers, E. G. R. n.	00
Brusses, J. S. M. Ward.	00
The English Puritans; John	00
Brown	Do
The Natural History of Coal	an
B. A. S. A. n.	00

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum. Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

**F. C. MACDONALD,
Manager.**

Wismann, Ltd.	\$10	\$18	0
Watson	\$10	\$5.60	1
William Powell		\$91	

Corrected to 240 p.m. March 22, 1921, by W. W. Wismann, Ltd.

Special Division 6 De Vries Land Company, Ltd.

The Telegraph - deat van held (last) Corporation

ending 51-711
80 cents for 1910
40 cts. year ending 30-6-12
BRIGHT AND HORNBY, Ltd.
100, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038

SHARE REPORT.

Resnik, Ltd.	\$10	\$10	a	ending 9/1-7-11
Robson	\$10	\$8.60	b	50 cents 9/1-1910
William Powell	\$91		b	40 cts. year ending 30/6-12

Converted to legal pay, March 9, 1911 by **WRIGHT AND HORNEY, Chartered**
 General, Bankers 6 No. York Road, London, E.C.4, England.
 The Valuation "done on and" right (according to art. 14 of 1890 contract)

TWO GALIANT RESCUES.

Bravery of the "Tiverton's" Officers.

Another thrilling story of bravery displayed during a hurricane in the North Atlantic has reached the Imperial Merchant Service Guild from its member, Captain Wm. Leask, commanding the s.s. "Tiverton" of London. It was only in October last that Captain Leask and his chief officer, Mr. Palmer, rescued the crew of the American water-logged schooner "Henry Weller" at considerable risk of life. In this case Mr. Palmer called for a volunteer crew and they were successful in rescuing all on board the schooner, not however without having the lifeboat smashed to atoms alongside the "Tiverton" immediately after the rescued persons were hoisted on board. Since then the "Tiverton" has made a second voyage and effected another gallant rescue within the space of four months.

Under the command of Captain Norman McLeod the large American schooner "S. P. Blackburn" left Baltimore for Philadelphia. Bad weather was experienced from the outset and on January 26th the mainmast was carried away and with it the mizzen and sparker masts fell crashing down and making big holes in the heavy gale. For four days the crew fought bravely in keeping their vessel afloat and were about to give up all hope when a steamer's lights were seen at 4 a.m. A flare-up light was burnt and the signal of distress was seen by the steamer, which ultimately proved to be the "Tiverton".

In his report to the United States Authorities Captain McLeod details as follows the story of this gallant rescue:

"Soon after the steamer 'Tiverton' was as close as safety would permit, but her Commander said he would stand by until daylight which he manfully did, fighting all the time for position. It was almost too much to expect, but by daylight there came a slight lull and the great seas that were like mountainous walls until they began to decrease yet leaving danger to the craft that Captain Leask sent to rescue us in charge of brave Chief Officer Palmer and his men. Fearing that we had lost our life preservers, the rescuing boat brought off enough for all of us. Getting as close as safety would permit, a heaving line was thrown to us and with it we hoisted the life belts on board. It would have been destruction if the rescuing boat had come too close to the side of the 'Blackburn' and each of us had to jump overboard and be hoisted into the rescuing boat. But sad to relate two of my men, the engineer and the cook, refused to jump for their lives although they had already been rescued. Upon reaching the side of the 'Tiverton' it was only by a miracle that we got on board. Two men were in the boat to hook her on but a sea smashed it against the steamer's steel wall and it was with difficulty that we were saved. The boat, useless for further service, drifted away on the weeping seas. We left the 'Blackburn' with only the clothes we wore in and I cannot express my gratitude to Captain Leask and his Officers and men."

After the "Tiverton's" lifeboat had been smashed and her crew badly bruised, Capt. Leask decided to stand by the schooner until the weather moderated when it was his intention to make another attempt to rescue the remainder of the crew. Darkness, however, set in and during the night the vessels in the gale became separated and although a search was made no trace could be found of the derelict. Upon reporting the circumstances on his arrival at Baltimore the United States Government decided to despatch the steamer "Onondaga" to search for the missing vessel. It is felt however that the possibilities of rescuing the two remaining men are somewhat remote.

The United States Press pays high tribute to the gallantry of Captain Leask and his Chief Officer, Mr. Palmer, who, says the "Baltimore News" by their gallantry have recorded the saving of crews on two American vessels within four months, and in each case a lifeboat has been smashed to pieces against the side of the vessel and the lives of the boat's crew gravely imperilled.

The Guild have already brought the former case of gallantry to the notice of the United States Government and are making further representations concerning the present one. Captain Leask and his brave Chief Officer and the volunteer life-saving crew have again added their names to that long list of heroes for which the British Mercantile Marine is renowned.

REPORTERS REPRIVED.

Chief Constable Wanted to Shoot the Press.

A youth was summoned at Oldham for having discharged a gun without a licence. It was stated that he was in a passage with an air gun, and he deliberately shot at a child and hit him just under the eye. When charged by the police, he said he was aiming at the child's legs.

The Chairman: A good shot. The Chief Constable: Can I try it on one of the reporters? There are times when I should like to do so. (Laughter.)

A Magistrate: Would it not be better to go to the other end of the court if you are going to shoot at the reporters?

The Chief Constable: No, I should like to be a little nearer. The defendant said he did it for a joke.

Mr. Houghton (a magistrate): It is one of those practical jokes that might prove dangerous.

The Chairman advised the defendant to join the Territorials if he wished to practise shooting. The gun would be confiscated, and he would be fined 10s and costs.

Rescue of Chines.

The German steamer Chowtai, which arrived in port from Bangkok yesterday, reported as follows:—On the 22nd March, at 5.40 p.m., on the western side of Si Shan Island we saw a wreck right ahead with four men on top. Our ship's boat, in command of the second officer, saved three of them. Two drowned before the boat reached the wreck. The men stated the junk capsized at noon.

POST OFFICE.

The Public is notified that the American Mail per s.s. Nile sailing March 31st will be due to arrive in San Francisco April 19th prior to the Mail per s.s. Mongolia.

The Nile does not call at Manila nor Honolulu.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Europe, s.s. Ernest Simons.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London, 24th Mar.

Mar. 6, Mar. 22

Mar. 7, Mar. 24

MAILS CLOSE.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—

Per Hailan, 25th Mar., 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan

via Moji, Victoria, B.C.

and Seattle—Per Awa-maru,

25th Mar., 10 a.m.

Formosa, via Keelung, Shanghai

and North China—Per

Kweilin, 25th Mar., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan

via Moji—Per Nore, 25th

Mar., 10 a.m.

Fort Bayard—Per Chongwa, 25th

Mar., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan

via Moji, Victoria, B.C.

and Seattle—Per Awa-maru,

25th Mar., 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Cyclops,

25th Mar., 10 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon,

Adelaide, Western Australia,

India, Aden, Egypt

and Europe via Marseille

(Late Letters 11 to

Noon. Extra Postage 10

cents). (Letters posted

in time for the first

clearance will be included

in this contract mail.)

Per Nera, 25th Mar.,

11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China

Japan via Nagasaki

and North China—Per

Ernest Simons, 25th Mar.,

4 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 25th Mar.,

1.15 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Taming,

25th Mar., 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

Tijiliwong, 25th Mar., 3

p.m.

Shanghai, North China

and Japan via Nagasaki

(Europe via Siberia)—Per

Ernest Simons, 25th Mar.,

4 p.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Miyasaki-

maru, 25th Mar., 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China

and Japan via Kobe and Kobe

—Per Fooksang, 25th

Mar., 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 26th Mar.,

9 a.m.

Amoy and Shanghai—Per Tijili-

wong, 26th Mar., 9 a.m.

Batavia, Chertom, Samarang and

Sourabaya—Per Tijimahi,

26th Mar., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 26th Mar.,

1.15.

Swatow and Amoy—Per Yochow,

26th Mar., 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Taming,

26th Mar., 3 p.m.

Newchwang and Chingwantao—

Per Ichang, 27th Mar., 11

a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta

—Per Kutsang, 27th Mar.,

1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi,

27th Mar., 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China

(Europe via Siberia)—Per

Assaye, 27th Mar.,

5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—

Per Haiyang, 28th Mar.,

9 a.m.

Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 28th

Mar., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 28th Mar.,

1.15 p.m.

Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—

Per Sungkiang, 29th

Mar., 9 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama and Kobe

Kobe—Per Futaba, 29th

Mar., 9 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon,

Adelaide, Western Australia,

India, Aden, Egypt

and Europe via Brindisi.

(Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra

Postage 10 cents). (Supplementary

mail on board up to the time fixed for

departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10

cents). (Letters posted in all the

Pillar Boxes in time for the first

clearance will be included in this

contract mail.) The Parcel

Mail will be closed on

Friday, the 28th Mar., at

5 p.m.—Per India, 30th

Mar., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1538, Sidford,

21st Mar.—Manila 18th

Mar., Sugar—B. & S.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2800, Roslofsky,

21st Mar.—Sandakan 16th

Mar., Gen.—M. & Co.

Buyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,470, Has-

lunoto, 21st Mar.—Moji

16th Mar., Coal.—T. B.

K. K.

Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, Bradley,

21st Mar.—Moji—16th

Mar., Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,452,

A. G. Stevens, 21st Mar.

San Francisco 21st

Feb., Flour.—T. K. K.

Fooksang, Br. s.s., 3,100, Nicholl,

22nd Mar.—Calcutta and

Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Urajo Maru, Jap. s.s., 548, Yama-

da, 22nd Mar.—Anping

20th Mar., Ballast.—M.

B. K.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 739, Mar-

querite, 22nd Mar.—Hai-

phong and Pakhoi 21st

Mar., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Tungus, Nor. s.s., 1,039, Halver-

sen, 22nd Mar.—Bangkok

13th Mar., Rice.—Chl-

nesse.

O. J. D. Ahlers, Ger. s.s., 4,703,

22nd Mar.—Shanghai

19th Mar., Gen.—H. A.

L.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, Chevelier,

22nd Mar.—Haiphong

20th Mar., Gen.—A. R.

Marty.

Colombo, Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,919,

Kawashima, 22nd Mar.

Moji 16th Mar., Gen.—

N. Y. K.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,341, Sembill,

22nd Mar.—Sandakan

17th Mar., Timber.—M.

& Co.

Tranquebar, Danish s.s., 2,227,

Krusse, 2nd Mar.—

Karatsu 18th Mar.

Beans—M. & Co.

Tunan, Br. s.s., 1,246, Speed, 23rd

Mar.—Swatow

Mar.—Ballast—B. & S.

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,065, Kumpel,

23rd Mar.—Bangkok and

Swatow 15th Mar., Rice.

B. & S.

Sexta, Ger. s.s., 991, Jensen, 23rd

Mar.—Bangkok and Swa-

tow 22nd Mar., Rice—

Chinese.

Lokesang, Br. s.s., 954, Bowker,

23rd Mar.—Wuhu and

Chinkiang 16th Mar.

Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,977, Y.

Yamaguchi, 23rd Mar.

Keelung 20th Mar., Gen.—

D. & Co.

Kamoi, Nor. s.s., 849, Folkmar,

23rd Mar.—Bangkok 18th

Mar., Rice—Order.

Katjo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,798, Y.

Yamamoto, 23rd Mar.

Swatow 22nd Mar., Gen.—

O. S. K.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,331,

Christiansen, 23rd Mar.

Singapore 17th Mar.

Cotton—N. Y. K.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,600, Roach, 23rd

Mar.—Fookchow, Amoy

and Swatow 22nd Mar.,

Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Norb, Br. s.s., 4,188, Asbury, 23rd

Mar.—London 8th Feb.

Gen.—P. & O. Co.

Chowtai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, Reher,

23rd Mar.—Bangkok 14th

Mar.—Teak—B. & S.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, Malkin,

24th Mar.—Chinwangtao

17th Mar., Coal.—J. M.

& Co.

Nera, Fr. s.s., 3,181, Frasanice

24th Mar.—Shanghai

21st Mar., Gen.—M. M.

Teenkai, Br. s.s., 3,210, Benth-

walle, 24th Mar.—Singa-

pore 18th Mar., Gen.—